

TREATY APPROVAL IS AWAITED BY U. S.

America and China Only
Nations to Approve Con-
ference's Acts.

EUROPE IS IN DOUBT

Relationship Between Ger-
many and Russia Seen
as Menace.

FRANCE IS SUSPICIOUS

Japan Is Expected to Vote
Indorsement to All
This Week.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York, D. C., May 21.

The United States Government is waiting patiently for the other nations that participated in the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament to ratify the treaties signed at the conference so that the full benefits of the agreements may be realized.

It is now more than three months since the conference ended, February 6, and more than two months since the United States ratified all the treaties. The only other nation that has taken similar action is China, although work has come to Washington that Japan has ratified the Shanghai treaty and probably will ratify the other Washington compacts this week. While it is understood that ratification by the British Parliament is not absolutely necessary, it has been suggested that the naval treaty at least would be submitted to Parliament on account of its importance.

The chief concern in Washington at this time is with the naval treaty prescribing the size of the fleets to be maintained by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy. Virtually all American arrangements have been made for scrapping surplus tonnage, but as a matter of general policy these are being held in abeyance until the rest of the naval Powers definitely join the curtailment program.

Japan's Help Needed.

If the dispatches from Tokyo are correct and if Japan enters into the treaty soon, State Department officials believe that it will help to a considerable extent. There is no real doubt that the European countries intend eventually to ratify, but the question is just when they intend to do so.

So much has happened in Europe since the delegates signed the treaties in Washington that it is difficult to follow the situation. It is anticipated that ratification will not be long delayed, but if it is delayed, the conference will be a failure. This difficulty has been made for scrapping surplus tonnage, but as a matter of general policy these are being held in abeyance until the rest of the naval Powers definitely join the curtailment program.

According to State Department reports, the Japanese delay has been due to one condition, and that is the objection to the treaty, including the navy treaty, limiting Japan's sea power to three-fifths that of the United States and Great Britain. It has been recognized in Japan that there was no real hurry about ratification and Japanese officials have considered it wise to wait until all the people could understand the exact treaty provisions. With the people generally satisfied the Japanese Parliament is said to be ready now and ratification will be almost immediate.

Troublesome Factor.

As soon as Japan ratifies the treaties, in the opinion of Washington officials, all eyes will be turned toward Europe, waiting for Great Britain, France and Italy to act. It is expected that these three nations will want to be in a position of holding up the naval limitation program and the fulfillment of their obligations under the other treaties. However, so far as the European nations are concerned, it is said to be the relationship between Russia and Germany, which easily might become a menace to Great Britain and France. This difficulty has not appeared when the delegates left Washington and officials here believe it has been one of the elements in the delay, particularly with Great Britain and France.

In France officials have been saying that the delay is not unusual, that there have been so many other things to be considered, including the Geneva conference, that they have been unable to get to the consideration of the Washington agreements. Yet it is felt here that there is something greater than that back of the delay.

France, it is reported unofficially, is less eager to ratify the navy treaty than either Great Britain or Italy. The navy treaty has not been signed in France as in the other two countries, as was evident even during the Washington negotiations, when the French ratio was objected to by French delegates. Unofficial reports now being circulated in Washington go so far as to say that France has no intention of ratifying the navy treaty any time.

Such a delay might, it is recognized, influence the action of Great Britain, although efforts will be made to have Great Britain and Italy take the lead in ratification. It is necessary to induce France to adopt a less militant attitude. The Washington Government, of course, will not fail to use any proper influence to obtain early ratification.

In view of the delays, attention has been directed to the fact that in none of the treaties is there a time limit for ratification. The nations can delay for an indefinite period. It raises a diplomatic question as to how long anybody would be bound while waiting for the others to join.

FOUND ANYTHING?

See if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of to-day's New York Herald.

218,465 the Automobile Production for March

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Production of passenger automobiles in April amounted to 196,231, an increase of 30 per cent. over March, according to the Department of Commerce.

Truck production totaled 21,944, compared with 19,449 in March. In both classes the output was the highest for any one of the preceding ten months.

BELFAST'S GUNMEN IN BLOODY WEEKEND

Two Men Slain in Street—Two
Women and Child Die
of Wounds.

BELFAST, May 21 (Associated Press).—This has been one of the worst weekends in the experience of the city. Shootings, incendiary bombing and outrages generally have been exceptionally numerous. The fire brigade responded to seven calls between Saturday evening and Sunday morning. In some cases bombs were thrown into buildings.

Gunmen were active again to-day. Two men were shot dead and several wounded. Seaman Powell, who had just arrived in Belfast after a long voyage and who was not aware of his surroundings, wandered into the street. He was interrogated as to his religion and was then fired upon and wounded. It is feared fatally.

There were several incendiary fires to-day at Cloughmish, County Antrim. Last night's indiscriminate shootings brought about the death of Cecilia Cairns, 24; Agnes Conduit, 23, and Bridget Skelton, 3. All of them died in the Mater Hospital.

Two men called at the house of a woman named Shields last night and asked for her son. When told he was out the men shot the woman and her married daughter.

The exact number of deaths is not known, but it is believed they will reach thirteen, bringing total deaths by shooting in the last week to thirty-five, in addition to many persons treated for gunshot wounds in hospitals.

Belfast is suffering from intense nervous tension. At one point police placed on duty to protect firemen were attacked by gunmen, and several casualties resulted. A singular incident occurred to-day. The military captured a sniper, who was marched along the streets hands up to the barracks. A crowd following and cheering the soldiers.

Raiders shot and severely wounded the mother of a special constable in Monaghan, because she refused to allow them to search her house.

There was considerable firing in the east end of the city in the evening. An Italian boy was shot dead at the door of his home, and a man, picked up wounded, died in a hospital. Tram service in this district was suspended on account of sniping.

WASHINGTON TREATIES STAND FOR BRITAIN

No Ratification Necessary,
Foreign Office Holds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
London, May 21.

As far as Great Britain is concerned no ratification of the treaties made at Washington is necessary, as they were constitutionally accepted when Arthur J. Balfour, now Earl of Balfour, signed them for Great Britain.

The Foreign Office says it is likely a resolution may be introduced in both houses after the affairs of the Geneva conference have been cleared up, following Mr. Lloyd George's report, but this only will be a formality, as the case with the Versailles Treaty.

Even if the resolution of approval failed to carry, the Government feels the treaties would stand as accepted by the British empire.

MILAN PERFECT HALTS METAL WORKERS' STRIKE

Wage Cut Delayed to Avert
Seizing of Plants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Rome, May 21.

The Government has intervened to prevent a strike of metal workers in the Milan district in protest against a reduction in wages and the abolition of the high cost of living bonus by the Fiat and other metallurgical industries.

When the Metal Workers' Federation voted for a strike the Prefect of Milan summoned Signor Buzzi, its secretary, to a meeting in which the latter remained determined to call a strike the Prefect called in the manufacturers, who, fearing that reducing wages might cause the workers to seize the factories under the pretext of a strike, decided to postpone the wage cut pending further compromise methods.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS FIRST WEEK IN JUNE

Army and Police Are Preparing
for Disorders.

BUDAPEST, May 21.—General elections will begin May 28 and last over the first week in June, the new National Assembly meeting June 17. The fight for seats is most keen, as the population is aware that the legislative body will have important tasks to perform. While the framing of a constitution and the election of a king.

The army and the entire police force will be kept in readiness during the elections to suppress disorders. While the polling is in progress the Government has decreed the sale of liquor of all kinds will be prohibited.

GREECE HAS NEW CABINET.

Protopadakis Is Head of Co-
alition Ministry.

ATHENS, May 21.—The new Cabinet formed by M. Protopadakis is composed as follows:

Prime Minister, George P. Bartzatzis; Minister of Justice, Demetrios Gounaris; War, M. Theotokis; Interior, Nicholas Stratos; National Economy, M. Ruffos.

The organization of the new Cabinet took place after Gounaris and Stratos reached a mutual agreement for the formation of a coalition Ministry under the presidency of Protopadakis. The newspapers generally are pleased with the arrangement, which gives the Government a strong backing in Parliament.

ITALIAN SHIP SUNK BY SOVIET BATTERY

Black Sea Incident Blow at
Tehitcherlin's Talk of
Friendship.

TROTZKY SLURS GENOA

Red Bayonets, Not Speeches,
Will Get Us What We
Want, He Says.

GENOA, May 21 (Associated Press).—The friendly declaration of hope in the forthcoming agreements and pledges between Russia and Italy made by M. Tehitcherlin, head of the Russian delegation, to the Italian delegation, is contrasted with news received from the Black Sea, according to which the Italian steamship *Marta* was fired on and sunk by Russian batteries and half of her crew killed, and with the address of Leon Trotsky, Soviet War Minister, to Communist cadets.

Trotsky is reported to have said to the future Red officers: "Don't believe in the Genoa speeches. Trust only your bayonets and your batteries. Conferences will not give us what we need; this can only be obtained by having the Red army cross the frontier of capitalist States and the Red flag wave over the whole of Europe. Perhaps during the summer the Red army will be called on to give proof of its fighting force."

It is noted at the same time that Tehitcherlin, as the representative of the Soviet, gave his adherence to the non-aggression pact. Delegates still here are asking: "Which of the two really reflects the thoughts of the Soviet Government?"

"Cemetery of Starving."—Meanwhile reports just received from Novorossia, to which place the steamship *Scyllia* has taken a relief mission, the reports declare, have been transformed into "a great cemetery of starving people. Men, women and children are dying of starvation, not by the thousands, but by the millions."

M. Tehitcherlin, in bidding farewell to Premier Facta and Foreign Minister Schanzer, said: "We representatives of new Russia look upon Italy as the country where the great precursors of our doctrines found hospitality, safety and tranquility for their studies."

Passing to more practical things, he asked the economic problems which regulate world commerce have contributed to bring about close union between the Russian and Italian peoples. Russia can send to Italy wheat, wood, oil and coal, and Italy can supply Russia with the products of her industries so magnificently developed. This forms an economic basis of collaboration between the two countries which to-day enters into a still more fruitful and broader phase.

See Friend in Italy.

He placed particular emphasis on the following passage of his speech: "The Russian people do not forget that the Italian Government was the first to proclaim the necessity of resuming relations with Russia and that the Italian representative in the Supreme Council was the first to bring up the question of the recognition of new Russia."

While we are about to commence negotiations with Russia, we must allow me in the name of Russia to thank the Italian Government for its fervent friendship and for its strong desire to work with Russia. The first outward incident since the conference began between Italian Communists and Fascists occurred at midnight last night, when M. Tehitcherlin, who declared he had given honor of the Italian delegation. He was greeted with cries of "long live Russia," to which the Fascist responded: "Long live Italy." Tehitcherlin drove rapidly away and subsequently the opposing parties came to blows. The police restored order, arresting several of the Fascists, who later were released.

LONDON SUNDAY PAPERS EULOGIZE THE PREMIER

Northcliffe Alone Withholds
Praise for Genoa.

LONDON, May 21 (Associated Press).—With the exception of Lord Northcliffe's *Weekly Dispatch* the Sunday newspapers to-day continue the editorial welcome which featured Prime Minister Lloyd George's arrival from Genoa yesterday.

The *Sunday Express* believes the people have made it plain that the British Empire's peace campaign by their warm welcome. "Lloyd George," it adds, "towers over the devastated lands as the peacemaker of Europe."

The *Weekly News* concedes that the Prime Minister has not returned with the restoration of Europe in his pocket; nevertheless "this work for peace in the face of unparalleled difficulties is a task which few statesmen mark him as the greatest statesman of our times."

The *Referee* views him returning "with a stout heart, holding his head high, full of light and cheer, and bringing with him the first fruits of peace." His success was partly limited by the absence of America at Genoa, "but chiefly by the wrecking policy of France, backed by a powerful section of the British press, which carried on a venomous campaign against him."

The *Referee* also says the British delegates, with the Premier leading, showed that Great Britain stands in an unshaken position, which will prevail in the long run.

The *Weekly Dispatch* does not feature Lloyd George's return, but emphasizes its warning of the "menace" presented by the Russo-German treaty. The newspaper sums up the Genoa conference as "an offering of a mood of hysterical intolerance on the part of the Prime Minister." The conference, it adds, "produced a series of crises, excursions and setbacks, but it was made toward peace and stability."

The only matter for congratulation is that the conference ended in peace instead of disaster.

HOPES U. S. WILL ACCEPT INVITATION TO HAGUE

Foreign Policy Body Disap-
proves Hughes Note.

The Foreign Policy Association, 3 West Twenty-ninth street, issued a statement yesterday in which it expressed itself in favor of acceptance by the United States of the invitation to the Hague conference, which recently was rejected by the State Department.

The note of Secretary Hughes is characterized by the association as "a categorical refusal to negotiate on the same basis as other great trading and non-military Powers to secure peace and friendly relations (in Russia) unless Russia orders for her own people, as well as for foreigners, a property system in conformity with American dictates."

'LIGHTNING ROD' LIFE ELIXIR JAS. PARIS A CHEMIST, 70

Rain Water, Scrap Iron and Alcohol Netted Legion of
Honor Man Six France a Bottle, but Doctors
Called Him a Pure Fake.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Paris, May 21.

What is a bottle of water and sunshine worth? This question must be decided next week by a Paris court following the arrest of the seventy-year-old medical chemist, Pierre Guerber, who claims to have discovered a life-preserving fluid capable of curing everything from cancer to toothache.

Guerber, upon whom was conferred the Legion of Honor for his faithful service in the Postal Ministry when he retired several years ago, decided to increase his fortune. He erected a lightning rod coated with aluminum paint.

U. S. TO GIVE EUROPE ONLY ECONOMIC AID

Ready to Participate in Confer-
ences When Political Ques-
tions Are Barred.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Participation of the United States in economic councils abroad when the Governments of Europe are ready to eliminate political questions from their discussions of world rehabilitation was forecast to-night in official circles.

The American Government would be willing to join with other nations to work out plans for restoring the international commercial equilibrium if American representatives could journey abroad convinced that political questions would be barred from any conference they attended.

Some officials express the belief that if the Governments of Europe would invite this country to a conference which definitely confined the scope of its proposed deliberations to the solution of economic problems, the invitation would receive a much more cordial reception than has been accorded the many requests for American representation at the series of councils held abroad in the last three years.

While the problems to be solved in healing the world's war wounds are many, Government economists maintain that the basic question is the reduction of the balance of budgets by European Governments, accompanied by deflation of bloated currencies, is of vital importance, according to Government economists, who advocate the reduction of this end by decreased expenditure rather than through more taxation. Armament reduction is urged as an economic measure and to restore confidence in the permanency of peace and the likelihood of interruption to renewed commercial enterprise.

Fixation of the war debts of the nations upon a basis so defined as to install a confidence that payments of interest and principal will be made as they fall due is the master key to the situation. In the opinion of the economists, the establishment of the gold standard is imperative.

Either credits or gold loans may be necessary to establish the gold standard, officials maintain, and therein lies the part the American bankers can play in the restoration of Europe. High officials have declared that the steps this country may take to aid in international peace may be "in the shoes of its bankers," and before the financial feet can move there must be assurance of a revival of productivity abroad to justify investment of American money in Europe.

WIRTH HOPES NATIONS WILL WORK TOGETHER

Trusts Spirit of Genoa Will
Not Be Extinguished.

GENOA, May 21 (Associated Press).—Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, asked for a farewell message before leaving for Berlin, dictated the following:

"Italy opened the road to the idea of international solidarity, for which the best men of all nations have struggled through centuries. This is the sentiment with which I leave the hospitable soil of beautiful Italy. The German people, hard tried by the war, will be grateful to the Italian nation."

"Recently a prominent Italian said, 'the world is a great hating.' I should like to add the hope that the peoples desire to have each other gain. The reconstruction of Europe or a revival in the economic conditions of the world can only be achieved by all peoples suffering through the war having the firm will to recover."

"Germany has this firm will. She hopes the spirit of Genoa will not be extinguished. Indeed, that it always will remain fresh and alive in honor of the Italian people on whose soil for the first time after the war victors, vanquished and neutral forgot the past and were ready to collaborate for a common future."

REDS USING TREATY TO WIN GERMAN TRADE

Latter Firms, However, Fight
Sly of Contracts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Berlin, May 21.

George Tehitcherlin, who announced that the Bolsheviks are now seeking to use their treaty with Germany through trade agreements with German firms, said that German firms are still distinctly interested in investing money in Russia, since the possibility of an international loan to Russia is still far distant.

Thirty manufacturers in Breslau have formed a trading company for the exchange of their products with Russians for raw materials. Among these German firms are automobile companies, ship construction companies, manufacturers of agricultural machinery and shoe manufacturers. They propose to export wares of the first necessity to Russia.

Two Russo-German companies also have been formed in Russia to carry on trade in metals and leather.

MEXICAN REDS' INTIMIDATION.
VERA CRUZ, Mexico, May 21.—The newspaper *El Dictamen* announces that it has been forced to suspend publication "because of the action of syndicates of workers." It declares that this is the beginning of a projected movement against newspapers with anti-Bolshevik ideas.

SUN'S ARMY FIGHTS ITS WAY TO NORTH

Gen. Chen's Troops Flee Before
Sweep of Southern
Forces.

MANCHU CHIEF 'REBEL'

Pekin Government Repudiates
His Proclamation of
Independence.

HONGKONG, May 21 (Associated Press).—Sun Yat Sen's Southern army is driving northward into the province of Kiangsi, and the troops of the Military Governor, Chen Kuang-yuan, are reported to be fleeing in disorder.

Gen. Li Ming-yang, commanding the Southern forces, has captured the Lung-nau and Kienan districts, near the southern border of Kiangsi, and is launching an attack on Shengfeng. The latter town is situated on the Tiao Kiang River, about 160 miles northeast of Canton, capital of the Southern Government.

Military Governor Chen of Kiangsi is asking Gen. Wu Pei-fu to send him reinforcements immediately, but the latter is reported to have none available.

PEKING, May 21 (Associated Press).—The Cabinet has issued a formal statement denouncing Gen. Chang Tso-lin as a rebel in view of his recent "declaration of independence" for Manchuria and Mongolia. The statement says the central government has received no official notification of Chang's independence proclamation, but refers to the published reports of the document.

"Manchuria," says the statement, "is not a part of the personal property of Chang Tso-lin. It is a province of China. Tso-lin was dismissed from his official positions and has no official standing with the Government of China. His declaration, therefore, is a direct violation of the constitution, and Chang Tso-lin has committed the crime of rebellion."

After citing Chang's alleged assumption of the power to negotiate treaties for the district named, the Cabinet statement continues: "The Republic of China has been formally recognized by the Powers, and all treaties entered into by China are valid and sacred."

"Chang Tso-lin has no longer any authority. He has been stripped of his honors and rank, and is under sentence to await punishment. The central Government does not understand what could have been his intention in sending out the declaration of independence."

The statement concludes: "It is hoped that all the friends of China will understand the trick Chang Tso-lin has attempted."

DR. SUN SEEING DEFEAT, SEEKING COMPROMISE

Would Mediate With Gen.
Wu, Peking Reports.

LONDON, May 21 (Monday).—A dispatch to the *Times* from Peking dated May 20 says Dr. Sun Yat Sen, head of the Canton Government, is now seeking mediation to secure an understanding with Gen. Wu Pei-fu. The old parliamentarians, the dispatch adds, seeing prospects of a restoration in the north, are deserting Dr. Sun, who is endeavoring to stem the tide of a compromise with an avowed enemy.

According to the same dispatch Wang Shih-cheng, who was Premier from December, 1917, to February, 1918, yielding to the strong appeals of President Hsiang-chang has agreed to accept the Premiership and form a Cabinet at the end of May.

U. S. TROOPS ON RHINE HINDER GERMAN LOAN

Effect of Pressure Discussed
by Americans in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Berlin, May 21.

Whether the American troops should remain in the Rhineland after July 1 is the subject of much discussion here. Oscar T. Crosby and several bankers who have visited Berlin recently have been quoted as saying that it was impossible to negotiate a loan to America while the menace of military sanctions exist.

"That there are Germans and Frenchmen who do missionary work in the Rhineland should warrant the sharpest inquiry," Mr. Crosby said. "The American army should not assume the role of European gendarmes, nor should it do missionary work. The American people have indicated that they do not want American troops used to enforce the Versailles treaty. Should the French decide to make a military move in adjoining territory the American force might through the mere chance become entangled in the conflict. Reconstruction is impossible through military sanctions and America should realize she has set an example in this."

FLU DELAYS HUERTA'S VISIT TO NEW YORK

Stockholders Not Likely Now
to Get Mexican Railways.

MEXICO CITY, May 21 (Associated Press).—Adolfo de la Huerta, Minister of the Treasury, owing to an attack of influenza, does not intend to leave Mexico City for New York until the middle of the week. He is to confer with American bankers.

Leon Salinas, chairman of the executive board of the National Railways, is going to New York to meet the shareholders of the company the first week in June. Manuel Padres, a member of the executive board of the National Railways, said to-night he did not believe the turning over of the railway lines to the owners by the Government is practicable or possible at the present time.

GERMAN PLANT PLANS TO MAKE CHEAP CARS

Ford's Proposal to Open Factory
in Berlin Is Blocked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Berlin, May 21.

German automobile manufacturers, having blocked Henry Ford's proposal to open a factory here, are seeking the means of producing a similar cheap car in great quantities. The Moll works at Chemnitz, with the aid of English engineers, have succeeded in designing a cheap car of the Ford type and intend to produce 300,000 within the next five years.

Several cheap motor cycles like American models, notably the Evans, are trying to meet demand which greatly exceeds the supply. The Germans can not afford high priced motors, and low priced foreign cars are excluded.

PICKPOCKET IN WORLD CHASE SEIZED AS SLAYER

Pursuit of Berlin Fugitive Led
Through United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York, May 21.

After being chased around the globe for a year and a half a man named Pomoz, a professional pickpocket, has been arrested in Brussels on the charge

of killing his sweetheart, a Berlin actress. After the slaying of the woman he fled to Paris, then to Argentina and from there to the United States. Later he was arrested in Paris for picking pockets, but was released. The Berlin police finally traced him to Brussels, where he has been arrested.

Mouquin-Bermouth BORDEAUX

Real Vermouth—as made by us during 40 years of wine-making at Bordeaux, France. Just 5 ounces of pure alcohol removed from each bottle for use in this country. French or Italian Style.

"Original Recipe" Tells you how! Send for 50¢ free copy.

Mouquin-Bermouth Restaurant & Wine Co., 464 West Broadway, Tel. Spring 0044.

After being chased around the globe for a year and a half a man named Pomoz, a professional pickpocket, has been arrested in Brussels on the charge

ORTY-THREE years of increasing success—forty-three years of

unswerving adherence to high ideals—these alone might well make an institution out of the smallest and most widely desired of human luxuries.

A tiny thing it is, built of the dew-dampened hand-picked Turkish leaf more priceless than gold; built of hereditary knowledge and skill akin to genius; built of generations of devotion. Such, multiplied by millions, is the Melachrino Cigarette, unchanged, inimitable, unique to the earth's far corners.

Turkish tobacco is born ready to smoke—when properly cured. Its delicacy of flavor and aroma is innate, and does not require artificial flavoring to make it grateful and satisfying. It has no roughness to disguise—as have other tobaccos. Its flavor is its own—not manufactured. Having no artificial flavor, its purity is unquestioned.

Melachrino Cigarettes embody an unusual blend of the rarest and most delicate of Turkish tobaccos—obtainable only by Melachrino, and shared by no other cigarette in the world.

Melachrino Cigarettes embody an unusual blend of the rarest and most delicate of Turkish tobaccos—obtainable only by Melachrino, and shared by no other cigarette in the world.

Melachrino Cigarettes embody an unusual blend of the rarest and most delicate of Turkish tobaccos—obtainable only by Melachrino, and shared by no other cigarette in the world.

Melachrino Cigarettes embody an unusual blend of the rarest and most delicate of Turkish tobaccos—obtainable only by Melachrino, and shared by no other cigarette in the world.

MELACHRINO

"The One Cigarette Sold the World Over"

Up on the Roof Garden
of
Hotel Pennsylvania

There's dancing every evening (except Sundays) from seven to one, with music by

The Vincent Lopez
Hotel Pennsylvania
Dance Orchestra

Daily Service on the Roof, Throughout the Summer, of Luncheon, Tea, Dinner and Supper